

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MASTEROBJECTS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC,

Defendant.

No. C 20-08103 WHA

**ORDER RE MOTION TO STRIKE  
PATENT INFRINGEMENT  
CONTENTIONS**

**INTRODUCTION**

In this patent infringement action, defendant moves to strike patent owner's infringement contentions for failure to comply with Patent Local Rule 3-1. For the reasons stated below, defendant's motion to strike is **GRANTED IN PART**.

**STATEMENT**

A previous order describes our facts (Dkt. No. 159). Patent owner MasterObjects, Inc. brought this patent infringement action against defendant Amazon.com, Inc. in May 2020 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The patents concern asynchronous communication technology that allows search engines to suggest search terms based on the characters a user types into the search bar (Sec. Amd. Compl. ¶ 8–11).

On July 8, 2020, MasterObjects served its first set of infringement contentions. Amazon then produced an initial batch of technical documents and source code in September. The

1 action then shifted to our district in November where, unlike the Southern District of New  
2 York, we have specific local rules that structure patent litigation (Dkt. No. 83).

3 On April 8, 2021, MasterObjects served amended infringement contentions. At this time,  
4 the parties squabbled over their respective discovery obligations. According to MasterObjects,  
5 Amazon's document productions were "fully scrambled" and contained no file structure,  
6 stymying MasterObjects' ability to engage in a proper source code review (Hosie Decl. Exh.  
7 A). On the other hand, Amazon pressed the inadequacy of MasterObjects' infringement  
8 contentions. The parties stipulated to a solution: Amazon committed to a curative document  
9 production that would be completed by September 17, 2021; MasterObjects committed to  
10 revising its infringement contentions five weeks later, by October 22, 2021. An order herein  
11 adopted the parties' stipulation (Dkt. No. 156).

12 Amazon now moves to strike claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 9,760,628 for failure to comply  
13 with Patent Local Rule 3-1(c). This order follows full briefing and argument held  
14 telephonically due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 15 ANALYSIS

16 Patent Local Rule 3-1 sets forth the requirements in our district for disclosing asserted  
17 claims and preliminary infringement contentions. Patent Local Rule 3-1(c) requires: "A chart  
18 identifying specifically where and how each limitation of each asserted claim is found within  
19 each Accused Instrumentality, including for each limitation that such party contends is  
20 governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the identity of the structure(s), act(s), or material(s) in the  
21 Accused Instrumentality that performs the claimed function."

22 "Patent Local Rule 3 requires patent disclosures early in a case and streamlines discovery  
23 by replacing the series of interrogatories that parties would likely have propounded without it."  
24 *Huawei Techs., Co., Ltd. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.*, 340 F. Supp. 3d 934, 945 (N.D. Cal.  
25 2018) (quotation omitted)). The rule "require[s] the party claiming infringement to crystallize  
26 its theories of the case early in the litigation and to adhere to those theories once disclosed."  
27 *Shared Memory Graphics LLC v. Apple, Inc.*, 812 F. Supp. 2d 1022, 1024 (N.D. Cal. 2010)  
28 (quotation omitted). Though a plaintiff need not supply evidence of infringement or prove its

case, “all courts agree that the degree of specificity under Local Rule 3-1 must be sufficient to provide reasonable notice to the defendant why the plaintiff believes it has a ‘reasonable chance of proving infringement.’” *Id.* at 1025 (quoting *View Eng'g, Inc. v. Robotic Vision Sys., Inc.*, 208 F.3d 981, 986 (Fed. Cir. 2000)); *Creagri, Inc. v. PinnacLife Inc., LLC*, No. C 11-06635 LHK (PSG), 2012 WL 5389775, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 2, 2012) (Magistrate Judge Paul S. Grewal).

Amazon argues that MasterObjects’ infringement contentions for claim 13 of the ’628 patent fail to comply with Patent Local Rule 3-1(c). Amazon focuses on the claim’s caching limitation it highlighted as one of its “best non-infringement arguments” in our March 2021 case management conference (Dkt. No. 119 at 22). Specifically, Amazon says that the claim chart fails to identify the where and how of Amazon’s infringement and contains only screenshots of various technical documents without explanation (Br. Exh. A). This order agrees.

The claim chart for limitation 13[F] starts as follows:

<p><b>13[F]</b> wherein the server system caches query results and subsequently determines results by looking up the query in said cache so that it can avoid performing a query for the same input on a data source or looking up said query in a second cache</p>	<p>Each Amazon e-commerce platform comprises a system wherein the server system caches query results and subsequently determines results by looking up the query in said cache so that it can avoid performing a query for the same input on a data source or looking up said query in a second cache.</p> <p>Amazon’s e-commerce platforms cache query results on Amazon servers and subsequently determine results by looking up the query in said cache so that it can avoid performing a query for the same input on a data source or looking up said query in a second cache:</p>
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Here, MasterObjects begins by merely parroting the language of the claim. Eighteen pages of document screenshots follow, but they lack any supporting commentary. MasterObjects asserts the claim chart contains “a carefully curated series of Amazon engineering documents that explain how Amazon caches and why. These are technical Amazon engineering documents written to describe Amazon’s system to new Amazon engineers” (Opp. 7). It is not sufficient for the claim chart to merely describe the allegedly infringing instrumentality. Rather, the claim chart must reasonably connect the collected documentation to the language of

1 the claim. Without an accompanying commentary, the screenshots do not describe where and  
 2 how the claim limitation is found in the accused instrumentality. *See Fortinet, Inc. v.*  
 3 *Forescout Techs., Inc.*, No. C 20-03343 EMC (JSC), 2021 WL 1749902, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May  
 4 4, 2021) (Magistrate Judge Jacqueline S. Corley).

5 In its opposition, MasterObjects proceeds to quote excerpts of particular documents and  
 6 explains how, over the years, Amazon added various aspects to its autocomplete feature and  
 7 eventually infringed the '628 patent (Opp. 7–8). MasterObjects contends this suffices to put  
 8 Amazon on notice. But MasterObjects did not provide this sort of explanation in its claim  
 9 chart, which contained only the document screenshots sans context. Reasonable notice  
 10 requires the patent owner to *specifically* tie the asserted claim language to some feature within  
 11 the accused product. *See Xiaohua Huang v. Nephos Inc.*, No. C 18-06654 WHA, 2019 WL  
 12 5892988, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2019) (Judge William Alsup). In its response to Amazon's  
 13 précis request to file the instant motion, MasterObjects asserted that it "is impossible to read  
 14 these 19 pages and not understand **exactly** what MasterObjects claims" (Dkt. No. 163 at 2,  
 15 emphasis in original). Our parties here are highly sophisticated, but that does not mean that  
 16 MasterObjects gets a pass on properly stating its infringement contentions because Amazon's  
 17 counsel can figure it out. More is needed.

18 Amazon also asserts that MasterObjects' citations to Amazon source code files is  
 19 deficient. MasterObjects cited nine source code files, but only stated: "The following files  
 20 include code that caches query results, and looks up queries in the cache" (Br. Exh. A at 19).  
 21 "Where the accused instrumentality includes computer software based upon source code made  
 22 available to the patentee, the patentee must provide 'pinpoint citations' to the code identifying  
 23 the location of each limitation." *Finjan, Inc. v. Check Point Software Techs., Inc.*, No. C 18-  
 24 02621 WHO, 2019 WL 955000, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 27, 2019) (Judge William H. Orrick).  
 25 Even if pinpoint citations to source code are not *per se* required, MasterObjects has readily  
 26 acknowledged source code is critical here (Dkt. No. 119 at 23–24). But, lacking more specific  
 27 source code citations with some level of accompanying explanation, MasterObjects has failed  
 28 to provide an adequate level of specificity to satisfy Patent Local Rule 3-1(c). We should all

1 recognize what is really going on here. Patent owners hate to be pinned down to a precise  
2 meaning of their patent claims because it can come back to haunt them in future cases against  
3 other accused products. But this is not a legitimate reason for evading the duty to specify how  
4 and why the accused product in the case at hand falls within the claim. Also, here,  
5 MasterObjects wanted to avoid stating a thing until it took the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition so as to  
6 avoid having to contradict itself with respect to infringement.

7 This order proceeds to address whether MasterObjects should be granted leave to amend.  
8 Amazon argues that fact discovery closes on December 24: “To allow MasterObjects to  
9 amend its infringement contentions a *third* time at that point, at the close of fact discovery and  
10 just over a month before expert reports are due, would prejudice Amazon” (Br. 12). Indeed,  
11 MasterObjects gave itself five weeks to review Amazon’s corrected document productions to  
12 find pertinent portions of source code with which it could properly revise its infringement  
13 contentions. This order notes with especial concern Amazon’s unopposed assertion that  
14 MasterObjects spent *less than an hour reviewing source code* before serving its current  
15 infringement contentions (Reply Br. 3).

16 But we should not consider MasterObjects’ infringement contentions in a vacuum.  
17 MasterObjects first served its infringement contentions in the Southern District of New York,  
18 where our Patent Local Rules did not apply. It served its first amended infringement  
19 contentions before Amazon (voluntarily) cured its deficient document productions.  
20 MasterObjects notes that links to relevant source code were disabled in Amazon’s documents  
21 prior to the curative productions on September 17, 2021 (Hosie Decl. ¶ 3). And this order  
22 recognizes MasterObjects’ assertion that Patent Local Rule 3-4 obligates Amazon to produce  
23 “[s]ource code . . . or other documentation sufficient to show the operation of any aspects or  
24 elements of an Accused Instrumentality identified by the patent claimant in its Patent L.R. 3-  
25 1(c) chart.” At first glance, Amazon’s invalidity contentions provided little insight from which  
26 MasterObjects could refine its infringement contentions (*see* Hosie Decl. Exh. E). In fact,  
27 Amazon requested leave to amend its invalidity contentions during the pendency of this  
28

1 motion. In light of these factors, this order will permit MasterObjects to amend its  
2 infringement contentions.

3 **CONCLUSION**

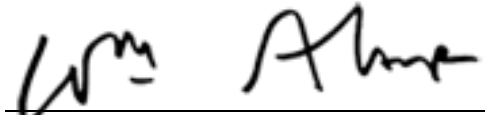
4 For the foregoing reasons, Amazon's motion is **GRANTED IN PART**. MasterObjects'  
5 infringement contentions as to claim 13 of the '628 patent are **STRICKEN WITH LEAVE TO**  
6 **AMEND** as to claim 13. MasterObjects' revised infringement contentions are due **DECEMBER**  
7 **23, 2021**.

8 MasterObjects **SHALL** pay Amazon's reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in  
9 bringing this motion, up to a total amount of \$15,000.

10 This order did not rely on the supplemental briefing provided by MasterObjects.  
11 Accordingly, MasterObjects' administrative motion for leave to supplement the record, Dkt.  
12 No. 200, is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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15 Dated: December 17, 2021.

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18 WILLIAM ALSUP  
19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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